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It is as good as settled that the head quarters of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias will be removed to this city. After the committee has sized up the advantages of all the competing cities it will find this one far in the lead.

Now we are told that Great Britain responsible for the alliance against Vene zuela rather than Germany. Neither ca be proud of it. Collecting debts with rifled cannon, killing and wounding a number natives in doing it, is not calculated to wi

pending in the Legislature operators to provide near being open to the charge of class legislation. There should not be too much meddling with private business.

The meeting of ex-President Cleveland ex-Secretary Olney, ex-Secretary Whitney and Mr. Sheppard in New York the other day is regarded by the wise ones as some thing more than a coincidence. Mr. Cleveland's activity is thought to be caused by desire on his part to make Mr. Olney a candidate for President.

Ex-Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, wh never was an admirer of Governor Taylor expresses the opinion that Youtsey's confession was inspired by the hope of im munity. He cannot believe that Governor Taylor could have been so foolish as believe that the assassination of Goebel would bring anything but disaster to him

miners' convention which should strengthen his influence with them. He opposed the proposition to build a house for him in this city and he declined the offer of a place on the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. Mr. Mitchell is ambitious for the Miners' Union but not for himself.

The bill to create a commission of bar of those measures which are not only indefensible, but which require an apology for their existence. There is no reason why this trade should be selected for legislative action above a hundred others, and any legislation on the subject would be of meddlesome and mischievous kind.

Senator Barlow's bill for the transfer the Reformatory when seventeen years of age commended itself to everybody until a Senate lawyer showed that it conferred judicial functions upon the trustees of the Reform School. It seems that the point is well taken; nevertheless, the Reformatory seems the better place for the criminally disposed in the Reform School.

It is very doubtful if the President could find time to attend a cornerstone laying in this city at any time, and certainly not during the closing days of the session of Congress. There are fifteen public buildings soon be laying cornerstones in Indiana. If a number of excellent but on the carpet all the time, why not hire a first-class brass band to march the streets six days in the week?

In the institutions of New York which the State Board of Charities inspects there were, on Oct. 1, 1902, 60,840 paupers-blind, deaf, epileptic, idiotic, feeble-minded and other delinquent and dependent persons-a number about the same as the population of Arizona, of which it is proposed to make a State. The annual average cost of a pauper in New York is \$104, and, as his average length of life is fifteen years, the eltizen who prevents another from being a pauper in New York saves the community \$1,560.

Senator Quay's action in tacking the statehood bill on as an amendment to two appropriation bills is characteristic of the man. In politics he is shrewd, bold and unscrupulous, a master of strategy, and stops at nothing to carry his points. The only reason for allowing the bill to pass is that a majority of the Senate favors it, but the course Eenator Quay is pursuing would almost justify the minority in resorting to any tactics to defeat it and him. The situation at present is a deadlock, and it may result in a special session of Congress.

But few people will see cause for alarm n the recent prediction of General Macthis continent in order to break the power of the Monroe doctrine. Most observing United States in the acts of European gov- make an increase of nearly 45 per cent. ernments. The Monroe doctrine was recogsized by Great Britain long ago, and the 1900. The Journal is not prepared to say

THE DAILY JOURNAL German Emperor took special pains to in- whether the present demand is reasonable form the United States that he had no designs on the territory of Venezuela when he started on his debt-collecting expedition. Invasions are not the employment of nations in recent years. They seek to prevent war. Besides, any one European nation has more in common with the United States than have most European nations with each other.

> THE GROWTH OF NONPARTISANSHIP. In the Legislature of 1895 the bill to put the charitable and penal institutions of the

State under the control of nonpartisan boards met with bitter opposition on the part of a considerable number of Republicans in the House. Indeed, it would be Five cents per month for periods less than a not be counted for the bill which proposed such a change. The bill was made a caucus measure, and caucus after caucus was held before the Republicans, by a rather narrow majority, came to the conclusion to support it. It would not have been carried

then if the two state prisons had not been made exceptions to the nonpartisan policy. The Republicans had been out a long time and to them came extravagant visions of the places in the institutions which Republicans might fill. The argument of General Harrison on the stump was that the hospitals for the insane should be under a system through which the fitness of those who have charge of the insane should be ascertained before appointment. During the pendency of the measure General Harrison saw many members at his residence, and the question was discussed. It took four caucuses to get a vote to support the bill which put the insane hospitals, the asylums for the deaf and blind and the home for feeble-minded under nonpartisan boards. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home and the Reform School had been under nonpartisan control from the outset. It is safe to say that the nonpartisan law was not popular with many Republicans. Having wrested the State from Democratic control, many believed that Republicans should | terest. have all the public employments. It had been the Democratic custom to bestow the | fully observed by the bituminous miners in trusteeships on a class of broken-down poll- refusing to violate their contracts to join ticians. While General Hovey was Governor the Legislature took from power to appoint trustees and assumed it. The trusteeships were filled by party caucuses, and, very naturally, the selections were as unsuitable as could be made. When the change was made in the law Governor Matthews had the making of the appoint ments, except for the prisons. He named a better class of men, and the improvement was continued under Governors Mount and Durbin. Business men and other men o affairs have been named for trusteeships s

people of Indiana have passed beyond such a defective theory as to appointees for management of the State's institutions. As the best talent and experience are required in the management of a factory, railroad or extensive farm operations, so the same kind of capacity is needed in the direction of large state institutions.

long that public sentiment demands tha

men of established capacity for affairs shall

be put in charge of institutions rather than

men who have not been successful, and for

could be given would be that they need the

There are many indications that the pe ple at large have come to fully appreciate the nonpartisan system. It is noticed that farmers' institutes and other associations approve. It was noticed in the recent controversy over the Reformatory bill that men on both sides of it unhesitatingly declared that their purpose was to promote the policy of nonpartisanship in the man-John Mitchell did two things during the agement of state affairs. If during Governor Mount's second year he had apprison board when he could have appointed a Republican he would have been criticised for such action by a few Republican papers and not so few Republicans. When four years later Governor Durbin appointed a Democrat to fill a vacancy made by a Reprobably because a tacit public sentiment favored the representation of both parties on that board. Nonpartisanship is now the thoroughly established policy of the State.

> THE BITUMINOUS COAL CONFERENCE The really important part of the United ators relative to the wage scale for the Washington correspondent of ensuing year. This conference is now on in this city, and in practical importance it far overshadows any convention that has been held here during the year. In the light of recent events and present conditions no person can doubt the importance of a conference which involves the possibility of a strike of the bituminous coal miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The country is having a severe experience of the consequences of the long strike of anthracite miners last summer and is likely to feel them for many months to come. If there should be a strike of the bituminous miners next spring its results would be hardly less disastrous. would intensify conditions which are already bad enough. It is generally conceded that the present high price of coal largely due to the strike of last summer, and another strike by the bituminous miners would make matters much worse. These considerations should make both parties to the present conference conservative and reasonable and should serve to remind them that they owe a duty to the public which

the country and people at large. The present demand of the miners is for a 20 per cent. increase of wages for both inside and outside workmen; a 7-cent differential between pick and machine-mined coal, and the establishment of a run-of-mine basis. The present scale of wages was adopted in the joint conference held in Indianapolis in February, 1900, when the miners were granted 22 per cent. increase in wages. This scale was reaffirmed at Columbus, O., in 1901 and again at the conference in this city last year, to continue till March 31, 1963. This is, therefore, the third year of its operation. At the conference one year ago the operators made a hard fight for a 10 per cent. reduction in wages and at the conclusion of the conference the miners thought themselves scale for another year. The present demand for a 20 per cent, increase, added to copie will fail to see any hostility to the the increase granted three years ago, would

over the wages that prevailed prior to

should tend to mitigate the supposed para-

mount importance of personal interests.

the necessaries of life have no right to

put their personal interests above those of

Men who control the production of one

or not, but the miners should remember that there is a limit to the possible increase of wages and a line beyond which the operators cannot be expected to go. The latter claim that most of the bituminous coal mined during the last year has been sold on contract or closed prices and that they have not profited to any great extent by the prevalent high prices. Whether they have or not, it cannot be expected that present prices will continue for any great length of time, and it would hardly be fair to make them a basis for a wage scale to last for a whole year. The miners can only guess at the cost of production and marketing and the net profits of the operators. The latter are the best judges of what they can afford to pay, and, while they should deal liberally with the miners, they should not be held up and compelled to submit to unreasonable demands. There must be a middle ground on which both parties can meet and adjust matters satisfactorily.

The conference itself is a sign of the growing good feeling between operators and miners, and its beneficial results for some years past fully justify its annual meeting. At its meeting in this city last year the conference adopted resolutions de-

That this joint movement is founded and that it is to rest upon correct business ideas, competitive equality and upon wellrecognized principles of justice. That, recognizing the contract relations existing between employer and employe, we believe strikes and lockouts, disputes and friction can be generally avoided by meeting in joint convention and by entering into trade agreements for specified periods of time.

binding nature of contracts or agreements thus entered into and are pledged in honor to keep inviolate such contracts or agree-That we deprecate, discourage and condemn any departure whatsoever from the letter or spirit of such trade agreements or contracts, unless such departure is deemed by all parties in interest for the welfare of the coal-mining industry, and for the public good as well, and that such departure is first definitely, specifically and mu-

tually agreed upon by all parties in in-

That we recognize the sacredness and

in the strike of the anthracite miners. in the present conference and help them to reach a satisfactory agreement for the

#### A NEEDED PRISON REFORM.

Senator Goodwine's bill for the separation of the Woman's Prison and Girls' Industrial School is the culmination of a move ment started ten years ago and first advocated in the Journal. In its issue of Jan. 19, 1893, under the caption, "A Needed Prison Reform," the Journal pointed out the great wrong of placing wayward young girls and even innocent children under the same roof with women convicted of crime,

whose appointment the only reason that It needs very little reflection to convince any person with a slight acquaintance with criminology that these two institutions places. There is reason to believe that the should not be under the same roof. If it is true, as all experience proves, that young criminals should never be confined or associated with old ones, it is still more true that little children and young girls who have never been convicted of any crime should not be housed under the same roof with female convicts of mature years, including murderers, burglars, thieves and vicious criminals of all kinds. The idea of such association is morally repulsive. It is a

crime against the State. . . . This editorial was followed by others in which the Journal urged the complete sepa lature has been slow to act in the matter, but public sentiment has finally become so pronounced that it cannot well avoid do-

The Goodwine bill meets every essential requirement of the case by providing for the construction of a building for the Girls' Industrial School which shall be "separate pointed a Democrat on the Michigan City and widely apart" from the Woman's Prison. The proviso that the building for the Girls' School shall be located outside of the city, but within ten miles of it, renders it possible to make the separation complete, as it should be. No false consideration of economy should induce the Legislature to neglect carrying out this long-ignored and much-needed reform. Perhaps the Goodwine bill may be improved some details, but its main features are es-

So much has been said of the recent attendance of two or three colored people at a recent reception at the White House that conference between the miners and oper- it seems proper to give the report of the York World relative to the matter, as fol-

The exact facts concerning the negro guests at the White House reception to the judiciary are these: John B. Dancy, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, is a negro. He was appointed by the President. Negroes have held this office ever since the civil war. Dancy, in common with the whole list of District of Columbia officials, was invited to the judiclary reception. He went and took two negro women with him. They went early, shook hands with the President and stood for an hour or so in one corner of the east room. They did not attempt to mingle with the guests. Nobody made any fuss about their being there. Nobody left on their ac-Negroes have often been to the White House receptions.

Doubtless the foregoing is an authentic report of what occurred and of what has caused long and indignant reports to sent to newspapers, particularly in the South. It is a very little thing to make so much noise about.

The Sunday baseball bill passed the House vesterday by a vote of 61 to 21, and now goes to the Senate. The Journal is for the enforcement of law, and so long the law prohibits the playing of baseball on Sunday it is opposed to permitting it to be disregarded by the authorities, but it does not regard the repeal of the law as improper. There is more to be said in favor of permitting those whose views of the proper observance of the Sabbath do not require them to forego all pleasure an opportunity to enjoy a part of the day witnessing clean out-of-door athletics than there is to be said in opposition to giving them such an opportunity.

# THE HUMORISTS.

Sadie's Guess.

Sadie (frantically snapping her fingers)-I

Teacher-Well, Sadie? Sadie-Columbus the gem of the ocean.

Plantation Song. "He wuth six millions-Dat is the cry; But he can't take it wid him W'en be come ter die. "Oh, believers, Scatter yo' gol';

'He wuth six millions-

You can't get ter glory Wid de dollar in yo' soul. En he don't have ter scratch, But he'll sho' leave de money W'en Death clink de latch! "Oh, believers, Scatter yo' gol'; You can't git ter glory Wid de dollar in yo' soul!"

#### -Atlanta Constitution. The Not Available.

Washington Star. Would-be Contributor-You did not read al my article that you rejected. I pasted a few of the pages together and they weren't opened. Editor-Do I have to eat a whole egg to know

## Not He.

Chicago Tribune. "Do you take this internally?" asked the cus tomer as he put the bottle in his pocket and handed over the change. "Me?" said the druggist's new assistant,

## "Great Scott, no! I sell it."

An Eviction. Cassidy-Phwat are ye climbin' up there fur

Casey-Oi'll tear down that birdhouse from wall if Ot break me neck fur it. Cassidy-Would ye ruin the poor birds' bit a Casey-'Sh! 'Tis sparrows that's in it, an' jist now Oi'm learnin' that they're English.

### Some Relief Already.

Brooklyn Eagle. 'And you think the subway will relieve the congestion on the surface and elevated roads, do you?" the visitor asked of the New Yorker. "Oh, yes; it is doing that already."

"Why, no part of it is in running order yet, "No; but a lot of people are being killed in who might otherwise add to the congestion."

## ARMY POST REPORT.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) the said commissioner. There shall be in the said bureau a chief clerk and such special agents, clerks and other employes as may be authorized by law. The said commissioner shall have power and authority to make, under the direction of the secretary of commerce and labor, diligent investigation into the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations except common carriers subject to an act to regulate commerce approved Feb. 4, 1887, and to gather such information and data and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require, and he information so obtained, or as much thereof as the President may direct, shall

be made public. "In order to accomplish the purpose of this section, the said commissioner shall have and exercise the same power and authority in respect to corporations, joint stock companies and combinations subject to the provisions hereof, as is conferred on the Interstate-commerce Commission in said 'Act to regulate commerce,' and the amendments thereto in respect to common carriers, so far as the same may be applicable, including the right to subpoena and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence and to administer oaths. All the requirements, obligations, liabilities and immunities imposed or conferred by said 'Act to regulate commerce,' and by 'Act in relation to testimony before the Interstate-commerce Commission,' etc. approved Feb. 11, 1893, supplemental to said 'Act to regulate commerce,' shall also apply to all persons who may be subpoenaed to testify as witnesses or to produce documentary evidence in pursuance of the au thority conferred by this section.'

# PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

#### Foraker and Clay Defend Statehood Bill Coup.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The Senate pro ceedings to-day were unmarked by any lively debates such as occurred yesterday. Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, urged adop tion of the Rawlins resolution calling on the secretary of war for the evidence in certain courts-martial cases in the Philippines on the ground that the officers of the army in a number of instances had brutally treated Filipino men and women, and he wanted them weeded out of the army.

Mr. Lodge concluded his remarks in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill and Mr. Bard, of California, also spoke in opposition to it. Just before the Senate adjourned Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, took occasion to say that

the proposition of Senator Quay to tack the statehood bill on an appropriation bil was not extraordinary. Legislation had been placed on appropriation bills before in the Senate. Mr. Clay, of Georgia, expressed the same view in a few remarks. House bills were passed appropriating \$5,000 for the First Baptist Church of Cartersville, Ga., destroyed during the civil war by the United States, and granting to Nellie Ett Feen certain lands in North Dakota. Mrs. Feen is the wife of a Chinaman who made the original filing, which was rejected by the land office. The bil

# House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The House today passed the Indian appropriation bill and began consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Burton, of Ohio, continued his criticism of the extravagance of the items of the Indian bill to the end, but his three days' attack on the bill was productive of many reductions. Patterson, of Tennessee, took advantage of the latitude allowed in general debate on the postoffice bill to make a set speech for an hour and a half on the trust ques tion. Mr. Reid, of Arkansas, spoke on good roads. The conferees of the department of commerce bill were named just as the House adjourned.

Trouble in the Red Cross. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Gen. John M. Wilson, vice president of the National Red Cross, presented to Congress to-day a memorial regarding that organization, especially with reference to certain differences which have arisen in regard to the management of its affairs. Included in the papers submitted with the memorial is a letter from Secretary Cortelyou addressed to Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, in which he says that in accordance with a copy of the by-laws submitted by the association the President and his Cabinet are constituted a board of consultation of the American Red Cross. Secretary Cortelyou says it is impossible for the President and Cabinet to serve in such capacity, and asks that public announcement be made of that fact. Complaint is made in a memorial sent to President Roosevelt of the manner in which the organization is placed in the hands of one person and in he management of the finances of the association. These matters are referred to in the letter of Mr. Cortelyou.

Spain Wants Guns in Cuban Forts. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Secretary Root to-day received a visit from Senor Ojeda. the Spanish minister, during the course of which the minister submitted in behalf of his government the proposition to sell to the government of Cuba a considerable amount of ordnance now in position in the Cuban fortress. By the treaty of peace movable artillery was to remain in the possession of Spain, to be removed at the pleasure of that government. A large quantity of field artillery was so removed. Spanish claim is that the guns mounted in fortresses belong in the same category of movables, on the ground that having been transported in one piece from Spain on shipboard they cannot be regarded as immovable. When the United States turned over the government of Cuba to its people it allowed all this artillery to remain in place. Now the Spanish government wants to be paid for it. Secretary Root will advise with Secretary Hay respecting this matter.

# Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The army appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day amended in various particulars. The most important additions provide for the retirement with advanced rank of officers who served in the civil war and for the creation of a general staff. The retirement amendment is in the exact language of the bill recently reported by the Senate miliin the language of the staff bill recom-

The committee recommended in appropriations increases aggregating \$3,366,000, the total carried by the bill as reported being

### Accident on a Monitor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The secretary of the navy to-day received a dispatch from Commander Berry, commanding the monitor Puritan, dated Hampton Roads, giving a brief account of an accident on board that vessel Wednesday morning. He says that the catfalls which form part of the apparatus used in securing the anchor on deck were carried away and that John King, seaman, who was pulling a strap around the anchor at the time, was carried overboard with the anchor and broke his leg. The injured man was taken to the hospital at Norfolk and the vessel continued on to Yorktown.

#### Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The President the Senate:

George E. Roberts, of Iowa, to be director of the mint. Army.-Col. Charles L. Davis, Fifth Infantry, to be brigadier general; Lieut, Col. Richard H. Pratt, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be colonel; Maj. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Ebin S. Swift, Fifth Cavalry, to be major; First Lieut. Henry C. Whiteheat, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain; Albert B. Hatfield, at large, to be a lieutenant of infantry. Navy.-To be assistant surgeons, Frederick S. Dean, South Carolina; Richard T. Sutton, Missouri.

#### Recent Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-Capt. L. M. Nutman, Ninth Infantry, has been assigned to duty at the United States Military Academy to relieve Capt. Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry, who has been ordered to join his company. Capt. John S. Winn, Second Cavalry, has been ordered to duty at the Military Academy to relieve Capt. R. L. Livermore, Tenth Cavairy, who is ordered to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., for treatment. The leave of absence granted Capt. Alfred T. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, has been extended one month on account of dis-The leave of Contract Surgeon Francis

# M. Wall has been extended one month.

Dinner at White House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at White House to-night in honor of the Supreme Court. There were a large number The spirit of this resolution was faith- as will enable the President of the United of guests, including, in addition to the justices, members of the Senate and House committee on the judiciary and other invited guests. The table, a double L-shaped affair, was set in the state dining room and was appropriately decorated with red and pink carnations, orchids and Liberty roses. The President escorted Mrs. Fuller, the wife of the chief justice, to the table and opposite to them sat Mrs. Roosevelt with the chief justices to her right.

## National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-John T. Mc Donough, former secretary of state for New York, has accepted provisionally the appointment of justice of the Supreme Court of the Philipppines. The conditions which he accepts are said to be of such a nature that his appointment undoubtedly will be made.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, who resigned th office of assistant secretary of state to accept the office of United States minister to Switzerland, took the oath of office this afternoon, and will sail for his post of duty Saturday.

Representative Bristow, of New York to-day introduced a bill increasing the salary of the President of the United States to \$100,000 a year. First Lieut. Edmund M. Rhett, corps of engineers, is on trial before a court-martial at the Washington barracks, on the general

charge of disobedience of orders resulting from a difference of opinion with a com manding officer The President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-day entertained at luncheon Admiral Lore Charles Beresford, Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor, Capt. W. S. Cowles, Gen. S. M. B Young and General Crozier.

DECLINE IN OPERATION AND OUTPUT IN INDIANA OIL.

Chief Causes-January and December Statistics Compared.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTPELIER, Ind., Jan. 29 .- During th month of January 279 wells were completed in the "greater Indiana" oil field. Of this has heretofore met with opposition in the number forty-one were gas wells or failures, the rest showing a daily production of 3,372 barrels, or an average per well per day of 14 1-5 barrels. This is a decrease from the December figures of 137 completed wells, thirty-seven dry holes and 1,758 barrels production. This remarkable decline in operations is due to the scarcity of coal and the exorbitant price for fuel. Drilling it is necessary to fulfill the conditions specified in leases. Unless the price of coal makes a decided decline by the opening of use of crude oil for fuel. Oil is much handjer and makes a better fuel. The saving in the work alone is quite an item. Following are the figures for January

compared with those of December:

-Summary	of	Comp	lete	1 W	ells.—	
	_Ja	nuary		-Dec	ember	
County C	om.	Pro. I	Dry.	Com.	Pro. D	ry.
Wells	64	860	2	91	1,220	4
Blackford	21	300		46	490	- 8
Jay		140	1	13	130	2
Adams	23	290	1	37	610	3
Grant	98			121		10
Huntington	11	230		- 27	440	3
Madison		60	8	16	390	8
Miami		5	0	2	-	0
Marion		5	0	1	10	0
Delaware		20		10	60	- 4
Wabash	- 1	10		2	45	ó
Jasper	6	12	ő	10		ì
Randolph	4	60	1	8	30	. 6
Miscellaneous	21	120	16	32	115	29
Milecendineous ii		-	-			=
Totals	279	3,372	41	416	5,130	78
Abandoned well Average Februa Average March Average April v Average May w Average June v Average July v Average Augus Average Septem Average Octobe Average Novem Average December	wellivellivellivellivellivellivellivelli	lls, ba s, barr s, barr s, barr s, barr ells, b wells wells, t	rrels els. els. els. arre barre	lsrrels.	18 18 20 20 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 17	1-3
Average Januar —Drilling	y v	wells,	barr and	els Rigs	14	1-5
County. Dr	0	Rig. To	atl 1	Dro	Pig T	041
Wells	2. ,	17	59	60	20	80
Plackford	24		44	26	10	84

32 Huntington ...20 20 Madison ...... Miami Marion ...... Delaware ..... Wabash ..... Jasper Miscellaneous 21 142 Totals 423 340 Decrease drilling wells.

### Net decrease in new work..... Damage Suit Over Oil Lands.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 29.-The case of Adam Cupler and other residents of Bluffton vs. John J. Black, of this city, for \$8,000 damages went on trial in the Jay Circuit Court to-day. The plaintiffs allege that Mr. Black misrepresented to them the tary committee and the staff amendment is oil output of certain territory in Harrison in the language of the staff bill recom-mended by the secretary of war, with the military committee's amendments added. litigation will be hotly contested.

PRESIDENT TRANSMITS NOTES FROM MEXICO AND CHINA.

Asking the Aid of the United States in Maintaining a Fixed Ratio Between Gold and Silver.

### OUR TRADE MAY BE HELPED

to-day sent the following nominations to IF FLUCTUATIONS IN VALUE OF SIL-VER BE PREVENTED.

> Commercial Stability Without Monetary Stability-President Asks for Power to Give Assistance.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 29. - President Roosevelt to-day sent the following message to Congress:

"I transmit herewith a report from the secretary of state, with accompanying notes from the Mexican ambassador and the Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, which seek the co-operation of the United States in such measures as will tend to restore and maintain a fixed relationship between the moneys of the gold-standard countries and the silver-using countries. I recommend that the executive be given sufficient powers to lend the support of the United States in such manner and to such degree as he may deem expedient to the purposes of the two governments. The message was referred to the commit-

retary Hay says: "It is not asked that the United States modify its monetary system, and it is distinctly disavowed that any movement is contemplated for the restoration of international bimetallism. The opinion is expressed, however, by the representatives of both governments that consultation between the United States and European powers having dependencies in the Orient and the independent countries where silver | of hypnotism reports that it is essentially money is in general use, may result in the worthless. The committee, which is comprevent the great fluctuations in exchange which now occur in trade with the silverusing countries. If such a result can be achieved-and it is pointed out that at least a partial solution has been proposed in the United States in a bill now pending in the Senate in regard to the Philippine islandsgreat benefits will follow to the trade of the world by making easier the access of

tee on finance. In his communication Sec-

the markets of China and the other silverusing countries. 'The consideration of this subject may have an important bearing also on the payment of the indemnity due by China to certain European powers and to the United States by enabling the Chinese empire to put her monetary system upon a basis which will make it possible for her to meet these payments in a manner satisfactory to all the powers. This result, if it could be accomplished, would be of the first importance, not only to the United States and to the other powers having a share in the indemnity payments, but to China herself and her future development.

MEMORANDUMS.

and Mexico are practically identical. The

The memorandums submitted by China

the products of manufacturing nations to

Chinese note can be taken as typical of Mexico. It says that the serious results which are threatened by the recent fluctuations in the value of silver bullion to the commerce both of gold and silverstandard countries have induced the Chinese imperial government, acting in concert with the Mexican government, to ask the co-operation of the United States in seeking a remedy of these conditions for the mutual benefit of all concerned. It is pointed out that trade stability between the United States, a gold country, and China, a silver country, is destroyed by a variation of 20 per cent. In one year in the price of silver bullion, as happened last year. The memorandum urges that stability in this respect is as important to gold-using as left. to silver-using countries. It shows the silver-using countries imported in 1902, almost exclusively from gold-standard countries, goods to the value of \$574,625,323, excluding British India and several silver countries in South America, which might be brought into an agreement to maintain stability. It is further pointed out that the largest amount of this trade, namely \$196,-934,842, went to China. This trade, it is declared, is now threatened with a decline the limit of which no one can foresee. The heavy indemnity imposed by certain other powers on the Chinese government has further depressed silver prices, and threatens China from the United States and Europe This trade the United States is said to have increased greatly within twelve years, and is now but a slight measure of what it might become with stable currency. import trade of \$3 per capita into China would represent a total of \$1,200,000,000. The encouragement of a commerce so important is declared to be worthy of serious consideration by the western powers, giving promise, as it does, of productive labor for untold thousands of workers. It is admitted that, while a currency readjustment mendous revolution as would be involved but of steel, chinaware, glassware and is being done at the present time only where in the creation of a trade of more than a many other articles. thousand millions, it would be, it is stated, one of several steps in that direction. It is distinctly declared that the governspring the contractors may change to the | tion of the free coinage of silver by either | When the present tariff law was passed it

the gold or silver using nations, the memorandum saying: "It is recognized by sense the coinage of both metals is a policy which has been definitely discarded by leading powers of Europe and by the United States, and that it would be futile to propose its restoration. It is not the expectation that the old standard countries should impair their monetary standards or ma- and to give specific reasons therefor. terially change their systems. What is asked is that these governments which have dependencies where silver is used should co-operate with the governments of silver countries in formulating some plan for establishing a definite relationship be-

proper measures to maintain such relation-It is pointed out that such a plan already has been proposed to Congress (meaning the Philippine currency bill introduced at the instance of Secretary Root), and it is as liberal as possible. There are three urged that if the United States will coing this subject to other governments will aid greatly in securing a prompt and satisfactory solution of an economic problem which threatens the ruin of the silverusing countries on one hand and the commercial prosperity of gold-using countries on the other. The prompt and serious consideration of the matter by the United States is urged.

#### CREAM OF THE FOREIGN NEWS. The Reichstag, on Thursday, re-elected Count Von Ballestrem as president. The

count subsequently entered the chamber

and accepted the office.

The Cuban minister to Spain, Senor Marchan, presented his credentials to King Alfonso on Thursday. Complimentary speeches were exchanged. The United States charge d'affaires at London, Henry White, was the guest at a luncheon to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, given by Earl Carrington on Thursday at High Wyncombe, Buckinghamshire. Experiments on the military railroad be ween Berlin and Sossen in connection with keeping a moving train in continuous wire-

have been completely successful. Braun system was used. Henry Norman, M. P., the author and traveler, has been granted a divorce, at London, from his wife, Monie Muriel, on the ground of the latter's infidelity. Lieut. Edward Arthur Fitzgerald, of the Dragoon (Guards, was named as co-respo

jess communication with the signal station

A royal decree has been gazetted announcing that the Crown Princess Louise is henceforth excluded from all the rights, titles and dignities of a member of the Saxon royal house, as a result of her elopement with Professor Giron. The voluntarily renounced these rights Jan. 9. The Dutch foreign minister, Dr. Van Lynden, replying to a question in the legislative chamber on Wednesday as whether an offer from Andrew Carnegie of \$250,000 to found a library for the International Court of Arbitration had been rejected, said that it had not been rejected and added that no offer had been made in a form rendering either acceptance or re-fusal possible. The minister observed that

in view of the special character of the arbitration court, the best form for such a gift would be to make it a special foundation. Meanwhile the government was willing to administer the gift if it were of-

The Armenian drug clerk, Agap Hatchikian, who was arrested on Jan. 15 for attempting to assassinate the Armenian patriarch Ormanian, died in prison at Constantinople on Thursday. It is supposed he was put to death in order to hush up the matter. The patriarch's wound was not fatal. The shooting was believed to have been incited by a committee of agi-

Lieutenant General Miles was the guest of honor at a dinner given in Paris Wednesday evening at the residence of General Brugere, commander-in-chief of the French army. General Miles called at the War Office Thursday and left cards for the war minister, General Andre. The American general and his party will leave Paris on Sunday for London, and will sail for home Feb. 7. The general denies the reports that he compared the downger Empress of China with the late Queen Victoria during his audience with the dowager. The rumor is absolutely false.

A general strike has broken out in the town of Reus, province of Tarragona, Spain. Ten thousand workmen are affect-Many cases of intimidation by the strikers have occurred. Bands of strikers are watching the railway to prevent the importation of outside labor. The troops are confined in barracks. The employers declare that the movement is political. Great distress prevalles among the strikers owing to the scarcity of food and several deaths are attributed to this cause, The town of Reus has manufactures of soap, morocco leather, wines, and has cotton and silk spinning. Its population is about thirty thousand.

Countess Isabella Wesierska Kwilecki, belonging to a rich and aristocratic Polish family, has been arrested in Germany on the charge of pretending to have borne a son six years ago and presenting him as the heir to an estate at Wrieblew (province of Posen), consisting of 10,000 acres and having a yearly rental roll of \$15,000. Count Misjislaw Kwilecki, a member of the Prussian House of Lords, and his son, Count Hector Kwilecki, a member of the Reichstag, as next of kin, contested the legitimacy of the countess's son two years ago and after a sensational trial at Posen she was acquitted. The suspicions regarding the legitimacy of the countess's son continued and the prosecuting attorney continued his investigation, obtaining fresh testimony through examination of a woman who bore a child at the time the son of the countess is said to have been born. The arrest of the countess followed.

The committee of experts in mental diseases appointed by the German Ministry of Education to investigate the healing value during the faith-healing excitement a year The report declares hypnotism cannot produce organic changes or cure epilepsy or hysteria, but can be used helpfully in to through suggestion. No good physicians would leave out of account the influence of suggestion upon patients, but hypnotic suggestion may intensify disease when used by laymen who do not know when to use it. The influence of hypnotic suggestion diminishes in proportion to popular knowledge of it. It is most powerful when regarded by a subject as marvelous and supernatural. The commission also notes that hypnotism is less used than formerly,

# MR. SHAW ON THE TARIFF

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SPEAKS AT A M'KINLEY BANQUET.

Refund of Duty Suggested as a Means of Stimulating Exports and Competition with Foreigners.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 .- The birth of William. McKinley was commemorated tonight at the annual dinner of the West Side Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria. More than six hundred Republicans joined in the tributes voiced by the speakers. The president of the club, Richard T. Greene, presided, with Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw at his right and Postmaster General Henry C. Payne at his

Rev. Frank M. Bristol was the first speaker. His tributes to the late President evoked applause. In concluding Mr. Bristol characterized McKinley as "the ideal American," and the audience rose and cheered for more than a minute. Secretary Shaw was cheered when he rose to speak. After discussing the tariff and prosperity and reviewing the opposition to high prices in 1892, resulting in the election of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Shaw said:

"There are indications that another cam paign is to be waged against high prices. to reduce materially the export trade to It is again urged that American-made goods can be bought in foreign markets cheaper than at home. I suppose this is true in some instances. But this is not the outgrowth of protection. If any of you gentlemen will go with me to-morrow to the office of the board of general appraisers I promise to show you a hundred articles that are regularly sold cheaper in the United States than where produced. Sugar 71/2 cents wholesale in France, Holland and in Russia is imported, charged with a duty of 95 cents per hundred, and sold in this city at less than 5 cents. This is not only in itself would not accomplish such a tre- true of sugar and chocolate and macaroni

"No one presumes to say that existing conditions might not be improved by a revision of tariff schedules, and no one dare ment of China does not seek the restora- insure against their being made worse. was said in convention, on the platform and through the press that it would rethis government that bimetallism is in no main undisturbed for twenty-five years. It is now nearly six years old and some people have changed their minds-I am prepared to say unwisely, but before I join the chorus I would like to have the director announce to the audience just what particular changes he proposed to have made

"The only free-trade argument that appeals to me as sound is the one favoring the cheapest possible material for manufactures designed for export. The American manufacturer of shoes, for instance, would find it difficult to invade foreign tween gold and silver moneys and take | markets against a competitor who not only pays less wages, but who also has the advantage of cheaper leather. The answer to this argument is the Republican drawback policy evolved in the interest of the exporter. These laws should be adrequisites for a demand for the refund of operate with China and Mexico in present- duty. First, the duties must have been actually paid; second, the imported material must have been wrought into a finished product with the aid of American labor; third, the finished product must be exported and thus removed from competition in the home market. When it is conceded that the government does not desire to profit at the expense of the exporter, then every possible facility should be afforded him, and no unnecessary obstruction, hindrance or delay thrown in his way, I know it is urged that a less stringent law would epen the door to fraud, but there can be no fraud when the exporter of American manufactures recovers back no more than has actually been paid, either upon the identical material which has been used in the manufacture or upon the same kind and quality of material. Absolute identity need not be an essential.

# OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN.

#### Robbed of His Gold Mine, Thrown Into Prison and Beaten.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 29.-With his flesh cut and bruised from the beatings he had received at the hands of his Nicaraguan jailers, George Williams, an American miner at Corinto, sought refuge on board the Pacific mail steamship City of Panama, which has arrived in San Francisco and was carried by her to La Union, Salvador, Williams had been a prisoner in the hands of the Nicaraguans for three months and was released at the in-stance of the United States consul general at Managua. His arrest, he declared, was a pretext to enable the Nicaraguan gov-ernment to acquire his gold mine near San Bernardo, and to which he secured title hefore the Nicaraguans were aware of the

walue of the property.
Williams, when he left the city of Panama, declared that within a week he wor be on his way to Guatemala City to lay his case before United States M Hunter or his representative. He said he would push the matter and demand heavy nity from the Nicaraguan govern-